

## THE TRUE NORTHERNER.

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PAW PAW, MICH., AUGUST 6, 1890.

### Republican County Convention.

A Republican convention for the county of Van Buren will be held at the village of Lawrence on Saturday, August 23rd, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of choosing 16 delegates to the State Republican Convention called at Detroit, August 27th and 28th; also to elect sixteen delegates to the Republican district convention for the fourth congressional district, hereafter to be called; also to elect sixteen delegates to the state senatorial district convention, for the tenth senatorial district, hereafter to be called; and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention. The several townships will be entitled to the following number of delegates, viz.:

Almena ..... 5  
Antwerp ..... 11  
Arlington ..... 7  
Bangor ..... 12  
Bloomington ..... 10  
Columbia ..... 6  
Dexter ..... 11  
Genoa ..... 6

Hamilton ..... 5  
Hartford ..... 11  
Keeler ..... 7  
Lawrence ..... 12  
Pine Grove ..... 9  
Porter ..... 13  
Paw Paw ..... 13  
South Haven ..... 12  
Waverly ..... 6

Ch's Republican County Committee.  
J. I. BRECK, Secretary.

### Almena Republican Caucus.

There will be a meeting of the Republican electors of the township of Almena held at the Whiskey Run house on Friday, August 15, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of choosing delegates to attend the county convention at Lawrence, August 23. By order of Republican Township Committee.

### Republican Township Caucus.

A caucus of the Republican electors of the township of Antwerp will be held at Mattawan on Saturday August sixteen at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing eleven delegates to the county convention to be held at Lawrence on Saturday August 23. By order of Township Committee.

ANOTHER Republican has been shot from ambush in Mississippi. He had been making an incendiary speech, and we are informed by the dispatches that "few are surprised at his end." Of course there is no occasion for surprise when any active and prominent Republican is assassinated in the South.

### Tariff Facts for Farmers.

Just now the farmer is singled out from the great body politic for the especial solicitude of the free trade attorneys. Ignoring the fact that a policy which makes possible the creation of national wealth from otherwise worthless materials, must inure to the public advantage, even though but a portion of the population may be engaged in the process of transformation, the indefatigable free-trade advocate seeks to have the farmer believe that it is not he but the manufacturer alone who is advantaged by the protection of domestic industries. This is no nearer true than would be the contention that the summer rain can bring no benefit to the manufacturer or the professional man because they have no crops to be invigorated; which is to deny that what brings wealth and benefit to any single class of the community is a public advantage.

But as a matter of fact the business of the farmer is by no means so independent of foreign competition as his whimsical free-trade friends would have him believe. American agriculture is quite as much in need of direct protection as the majority of American manufacturing industries; and it is for this reason that the farmers' interests were kept so constantly in view in the preparation of both the existing and the proposed tariff legislation. More than one-sixth of the \$745,131,652 worth of imports during the fiscal year 1889 was made up from commodities coming in immediate competition with the products of American farms, viz.:

Animals and meats ..... \$14,070,428  
Cotton ..... 1,194,505  
Dairy products ..... 1,250,922  
Fruits, other than tropical ..... 3,791,272  
Flax seed ..... 3,951,685  
Grains, hay, hops, etc. .... 9,252,912  
Rice ..... 3,499,437  
Skins, other than furs ..... 25,127,750  
Tobacco ..... 10,868,326  
Wool ..... 17,674,545  
Vegetable fibres ..... 20,458,715  
Vegetables ..... 3,657,301  
Miscellaneous ..... 1,515,650

Total ..... \$125,082,148  
This excludes sugar, spices, raw silk, dyes, wines, and numerous other articles, of which many are grown in the United States, and all required for domestic consumption could be grown here as well as elsewhere, if it were not for the necessarily higher prices our farmers are compelled to pay for labor. In fact, under the heading of "commodities which might be termed products of agriculture," the treasury department has classed over forty-seven per cent of all importations of merchandise. And yet, in the face of these incontrovertible statistics Cobden Club attorneys have the effrontery to reiterate the fallacy that the farmers' interests would be best promoted by free foreign trade.

### Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1890.  
The Republican Senators, having grown tired of listening to the twaddle of the Democratic Senators on the McKinley tariff bill this week began to make some sensible speeches on that measure. Senator Aldrich led off with an argument fairly bristling with telling points in favor of the bill. Senator Morrill was the next Republican speaker, and, as usual, his speech was carefully prepared and well worth listening to. He began by saying that as some of the Senators on the other side seemed to be provoked at the silence on the Republican side of the chamber he would claim a short time and try not to thrash over any of the old straw of tariff debates. Continuing, he said: "The bill offers in several instances (conspicuously in that of tin) an increase of duties for the purpose of giving employment to larger numbers of laboring men and for the purpose of keeping at home many millions of money now sent abroad. This country has the tin ore, the iron and the coal; why then should it annually send abroad twenty-eight millions in gold for tin?" He then paid

his respects to Senator Voorhees for having falsely stated that none of the war taxes on any of the great staples of human necessity had been repealed or lowered. He then cited the general reductions in 1870 when there was a new classification of the duties on sugar and a removal of the duties on tea and coffee. Continuing, he said: "By adding to the free list of last year the articles which this bill places on the free list about one-half the importations from foreign countries would be absolutely free from all customs duties."

The Senate now meets at 10 o'clock in the morning, and even then it is not expected that the tariff bill will be disposed of by September.

The House refused to grant fifteen leaves of absence that were applied for this week, fearing that it might break a quorum, which is somewhat difficult at best to keep together just now.

Speaker Reed is being roundly abused by those interested in public building and other bills involving an appropriation because he refuses to recognize members who wish to call up these bills. It doesn't seem to worry him though; he has made up his mind to do what he conceives to be his duty and neither abuse nor cajolery will cause him to change.

Nothing could possibly be sillier than the absurd stuff which is being sent from here to Democratic papers concerning a Republican conspiracy to force Mr. Blaine out of the cabinet. There is absolutely nothing in the story. Some Republicans differ with Mr. Blaine as to certain points of public policy, but there is no personal ill-feeling in it, and no Republican is prouder of our brainy Secretary of State than Speaker Reed, who is credited, by the Democrats, with working to "down" Mr. Blaine.

Senator Hoar, chairman of the committee on elections, which has been considering the Federal Election bill, has gone to New England for a few days, and it is not thought that any further changes will be made in that bill until he returns. It is not expected that the bill will be reported to the Senate until the tariff bill is disposed of.

The Post Office department will save nearly a half million dollars on the contract for furnishing stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers for four years from the first of next October, which has just been awarded to the Plimpton Manufacturing Company and the Morgan envelope company of Hartford, Conn.

The Senate postoffice committee has reported a bill providing a postal telegraph system. A bill for one cent letter postage would be far more popular. Not one person in a thousand sends or receives a telegram once a year, but everybody is constantly writing and receiving letters.

The President has sent a strong special message to Congress in favor of the bill which has just been reported to the House providing a heavy penalty for sending lottery tickets, circulars, advertisements or newspapers containing lottery advertisements through the mails. The Louisiana Lottery lobby in this city has managed to defeat several similar bills which have been before Congress in the past; but it now looks as if the present bill would become a law.

The Senate committee on postoffices has favorably reported a bill to extend the free delivery system to all towns of 5000 population when the receipts exceed \$7,000 per annum. It is estimated by the postoffice department that 294 towns will get free delivery if the bill becomes a law.

The House committee on agriculture has favorably reported a bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of compound lard. The President has gone to visit his family and will not return until next week.

### State Bounties.

The board of state auditors, to whom has been referred the matter of the payment of state bounties under the recent decision of the supreme court, have decided as follows:

No state bounty was authorized previous to March 6, 1863. At that date an act was passed authorizing the governor in his discretion to cause to be paid from the war fund such sums for bounty as he deemed necessary, not to exceed \$50 to each volunteer, etc. The governor issued an order paying bounty of \$50 to the following regiments, battalions and companies:

First regiment mechanics and engineers.  
First regiment sharpshooters.  
First nine regiments of cavalry.  
First 27 regiments of infantry.  
Batteries A to M 1st light artillery.  
Companies C, I and K 1st U. S. sharpshooters.  
Companies H and I Merrill horse.

First and second sharpshooters attached to 16th infantry.  
First and second sharpshooters attached to 27th infantry.

The bounty was paid until Nov. 10, 1863, at which date the governor, by order No. 17, discontinued the payment of the bounty, and no state bounty was paid until Feb. 5, 1864. At that date the legislature passed a law giving \$100 state bounty to each person below the rank of a commissioned officer who should enlist and be properly credited under any call or order of the President or military authorities made or issued since January 1st, 1864.

Payment of bounty under this law was made until May 14, 1864, at which date the governor issued an order discontinuing the payment of bounty, and no bounty was paid until Feb. 5, 1865, at which date the legislature passed a law giving \$150 state bounty to those who enlisted after that date and were properly credited. There was a law passed giving \$50 state bounty to veterans who re-enlisted after two years' service in the company and regiment to which they belonged.

The decision of the supreme court recently given in a mandamus case only affects those who enlisted between May 14, 1864, and February 5, 1865. The records of the quartermaster general's office show that all other bounties have been paid. If, however, any soldier enlisting at any time other than between May 14, 1864, and February 5, 1865, claims that he has not been paid his bounty, he can present his claim to the board of state auditors, and the board will thoroughly examine the claim. But, as shown above, it is hardly probable that any of this class of claims can be paid, though thousands of them have already been received, examined and filed.

The board has a large force of competent clerks industriously classifying

these claims presented, and will get them in shape for settlement as fast as possible. The work involves the adjudication of claims, the settling of which will require an enormous expenditure, and the board of auditors will sift these matters as thoroughly and as rapidly as is consistent with the interests of the state and the soldiers. It will greatly expedite and simplify their work if soldiers who enlisted at other times than between the dates above indicated will desist from filing more of this class of claims, which in the very nature of things cannot be legally paid.

The board recognizes the fact that thousands of soldiers who enlisted at dates other than those indicated above honestly believe they have never received or assigned their bounties, but the records of their payments or assignments are on file in the military archives of this state and signed by these claimants. This board cannot go back of these records which have stored them in the face in thousands of cases. As there is no money in the state treasury out of which these claims can be legally paid, all this work on the part of the board is only in the nature of an adjudication, to be followed by payments when legislative action shall have provided the necessary funds.

### Interesting Items.

Turkish women eat rose leaves with butter to secure plumpness.

The cultivation of pecans is increasing in the South. F. A. Swinden has a farm of 400 acres near Brownwood, Texas, upon which he has 11,000 trees planted.

The heat in North Dakota is said to be intense, the thermometer registering 105. Great damage is being done to crops. One does not look for such reports from the land of blizzards and Boreas.

The prospects are that there will be a better and bigger crop of corn this year in Nebraska than ever before raised in that state. At the present moment the outlook throughout the West is excellent.

The total shipments of tea from Shanghai to the United States and Canada from May 31st to date were 1,542,300 lbs., all blacks, against 4,145,700 lbs. same time last year, made up of 1,844,000 lbs. blacks and 2,301,700 greens.

The total wealth of the United States is estimated to be over \$71,000,000,000. This would give nearly every man, woman and child in the country \$1,000 each. Some people seem to have more than their share of the good things of this life.

Large and valuable deposits of nickel have recently been discovered in Silesia. The discovery gives great satisfaction to Germany, who hereafter will not have to look to foreign countries for its supply. Russia is said to possess the most valuable coal deposits in the world.

A couple of boys aged respectively 16 and 17 years, who were working a mining claim in the vicinity of Denver, Col., not long ago struck ore which they say is worth from \$23,000 to \$25,000 per ton. This is the richest strike ever made in the state, and miners are flocking to the field.

Corn has recently advanced and is now nearly 50 per cent higher in price than at the time of the greatest depression last winter. It is thought there will hardly be three-fourths as much of a crop as was raised in the country last year. Droughts which have been prevalent still continue.

The valuable tin mines at San Jacinto have just been sold to an English syndicate for \$1,500,000. This syndicate proposes to operate the mines on an extensive scale. A large smelting establishment will soon be established and a great number of Cornish men are coming from the old country to set as miners.

General Grant's cabin, which is to be brought from the banks of James River and placed in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, for preservation as a war relic, is fast going to decay. In this cabin Grant issued orders for Sherman's great march to the sea. In it the rebel commissioners treated for peace, and after Sherman reached the sea, under his humble roof Lincoln, Grant, Sheridan, Meade and Admiral Porter met in conference.

Crops in South Dakota are said to be in very poor condition and farmers are much discouraged. In June they promised well and had the rain and moist weather continued throughout the summer, the crops would have been the largest on record; but a long drought withered them until they are ruined. The weather in some counties is intolerably hot. A gentleman who has just returned from a trip through that country declares that Dakota must have irrigation or she cannot succeed as an agricultural country.

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PROGRAM OF RACES.

SEPT. 3.

STAKE RACE.

Two-year-olds, 4 mile heats, best 2 in 3. Three-year-olds, mile heats, best 2 in 3. Entrance to stake race \$5; Society adds \$10.

FARMERS' RACE.

Purse \$15. Entrance fee \$1.

SEPT. 4.

STALLION RACE.

For stallions owned in Van Buren county, best 3 in 5, mile heats, \$200.

3:00 CLASS.—Mile heats, 3 in 5, \$200. RUNNING RACE.—Mile heats, 2 in 3, \$50.

SEPT. 5.

2:40 CLASS.—3 in 5, mile heats, \$250. 2:45—PACING.—3 in 5, mile heats, \$100. 2:27 CLASS.—3 in 5, mile heats, \$250.

Money divided into four purses, viz.: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. Entrance fee 10 per cent, in class races. Entries close Sept. 1st in class races, Aug. 30th in stake races. \$2.50 must accompany nomination in stake races, and \$2.50 must be paid the night before race.

All trotting and pacing races conducted under rules of American Trotting Association.

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